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case which might escape detection during life is buried without the necessary precautions being taken. It is not proposed that any abatement of these measures should take place for at least another two months, after which it may be possible to gradually reduce them if no more cases of plague arise.

No serious difficulties were found in carrying out any of the measures considered necessary at Alexandria, though many of them appeared irksome at the time to the general public who did not realize the gravity of the situation, when only 1 or 2 cases of plague were occurring daily in a city of some 380,000 inhabitants.

The consular authorities in Alexandria rendered every assistance in their power to the sanitary officials; the Greek representative, whose community furnished the large proportion of the cases, especially interested himself in the measures and was zealously devoted to furthering the work of the sanitary authorities.

Damanhour, a town about 40 miles to the south of Alexandria, was the only other town in Egypt where cases of plague occurred. There, 2 cases were discovered, 1 in the person of the Greek employed in a grocer's store in the town, the proprietor of which had made his purchases from a house in Alexandria where cases of plague had occurred, the other in the person of a native who was employed as a porter at the railway station and transferred all merchandise from the railway trucks to the stores.

Strict watch was kept in all the towns throughout the country with a view to detecting at once any cases of disease giving rise to suspicion. Many such cases were notified to the Department, but bacteriological examination invariably proved that they were not cases of plague.

The pilgrimage of 1899 was declared "unclean" by the quarantine board and all pilgrims had therefore to undergo the regulation number of days of quarantine at Tor, and the Egyptian pilgrims in addition four days' quarantine at Abou Zulima before being allowed to enter Egypt.

Of late years whenever the pilgrimage had been declared "unclean" by the quarantine board, the sanitary department has endeavored to examine all pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz, and keep them under observation in their homes for a period of seven days after arrival. This supervision of pilgrims on returning to Egypt entails a large amount of extra work on the Department. The issue of passports by the governors and moudirs was carried out with more regularity in 1899, but this service does not yet work as satisfactorily as it should; for example, in Cairo 498 passports were issued, but on the return of the pilgrims it was possible to trace 153 of this number, it being declared that they do not belong to the town, though the governor is supposed to issue passports to bona fide residents in Cairo only.

Out of the total, 5,679, pilgrims reported from Suez as arriving from the Hedjaz, 5,531 of them were traced and kept under observation by the medical officers attached to the sanitary department for a period of seven days and no suspicious cases of disease were discovered among them.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool, England, during the week ended June 9, 1900: The health of Liverpool remains good, 2 cases of smallpox being the only instances of quarantinable disease reported for the week ended June 7, 1900. Eleven vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Eleven hundred and eighty-four emigrants were inspected and passed. Six packages of bedding belonging to a party of Italians en route from Buenos Ayres to Philadelphia were disinfected and labeled. The situation in regard to freight from infected localities remains unchanged.

Respectfully,

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Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.